The Morning Herald.

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Improvisations.

What if we lose the seasons
That seem of our happiest choice,
That life is fuller of reasons
To sorrow than rejoice,
That time is richer in treasons,
And Hope has a faltering voice'

The dreams wherewith we were dowered
Were gifts of an ignorant brain,
The truth has at last overpowered
The visions we cling to in vain:
For who would resist, as a coward,
The knowledge that cometh from pain?

For the love, as a flower of the meadow,
The love that stands firm as a tree—
For the stars that have vanished in shadow,
The daylight, enduring and free—
For a dream of the dim El Dorado,
A world to inhabit have we!

—*Bayard Taylor.*

AN ABOMINATION.

The Nuisance of Feeing Servants—Some Instructive Contrasts.

Upon the whole our service system in this country can hardly be said to compare favorably with that of any of the European countries. More is paid for the work and service in this country than in any other, and yet it is unfortunately too frequently the case that it is only half done then. There is more of system and more of regulation discipline about the way the work is done abroad than is ever apparent here. In fact the difference between the way the work is done here and in Europe is generally so great and so strikingly to our discredit, that one notes with no small pleasure those few features in which we may be said to excel our neighbors across the water. There are, too, some characteristics of the foreign system of service which it is greatly to be desired should never be introduced among us, however much the system may be otherwise worthy of admiration or commendation. Noticeable among these is the mixing feeing business, so directly and so necessarily linked with all kinds of service abroad, and more especially with service of a menial character. The simple and thoughtless habit of giving a gratuity to one who has performed a service for you has grown there, through long years of service to be regarded as an absolute right, and while the salary paid by a master to his servant is nominally ample compensation for their work, to fees to be received really for an important portion of the consideration. This disagreeable peculiarity pervades all kinds of service, so that it is astonishing to perceive what a large class of people, who would scorn the very idea of their being paupers, supported at the public expense, are really such, inasmuch as a large portion of their support is derived from voluntary contributions.

ALL PERVADING.

My first suspicion, says Mr. Nathan Sheppard, in a contribution to a British magazine, that the social and commercial life of this country was more artificial and unreal than that of mine, came to me when I learned, while gliding up the Mersey, that we had not paid our passage in full, although we were given to understand in New York that we had; and that the servants of the second cabin company (Limited!) were supported by the voluntary contributions of the passengers instead of wages of their employers. The steward's fee means, "We hire him, you must pay him." The poor student resists in paying the wages of the servant of a wealthy steamship company. He winces, I can see him wince and bite his lip. It is a new experiment to him, and sets him thinking. The sovereign he gave to the steward would have given him two invaluable days at the continent. In this sort of thing is to continue, I must make a new budget when I get ashore." Why should we be obliged to pay the wages of the waiter who brings us our food, any more than the wages of the sailor, without whose fidelity we should never reach our destination?

FINANCIAL FOREMAN.

At the hotel I find that the principle—the "voluntary principle"—is the same. To my surprise (Verdant American that I am) I find in my bill: "To one one shilling sixpence for plan." The price of plan ought to be two shillin' sixpence; it really is four shillings. You get two shillings sixpence for the room, and one shilling sixpence additional for the use of it. An American finds of more in professor of logic, as you might suspect, so impressed with this (to him) novel logerdemain financial, that he put it to the test by taking a room, which he was told would be two shillings sixpence per day or night, and had not gone out of the hotel again until a few days had elapsed, when to his astonishment he found the "service" down all the same. "But I have had no service; I have not been here since I took the room," remonstrated the logician. "Can't help it, sir; that is our rule," retorted the landlord; in which response the waiter and boots visibly joined as the vanquished logician fell back in bad order out of the hotel.

Then you do not pay your bill at the counter as with us. That would be the direct method. The indirect or the "inductive" method, as the professor of logic might call it, is preferred. It saves the "voluntary principle." The waiter takes the amount of your bill, in which is your "service" charged, and looks an idiotical "Thank you," shilling out of your to the "service" or paying your bill for you with your money; and unless this is the last straw of voluntaryism which breaks the camel's back of your forbearance, you will hand another piece of silver for the boots for the service he renders—I was of looking at you in the language of "No gentleman, sir, no gentleman, unless you tip me a shilling." Shoddy does, and the paternal Venetering does tip him a shilling with a groto. But how about the poor student all this time? He learns a lesson in the relations of labor and capital he never heard of before. He learns that labor is about as good as capital at grinding the faces of the poor; and that, between the upper millstone of capital and the lower millstone of labor, the intellectual working-classes are ground up.

A MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

I am told that this putting of the "service" in the bill is a modern innovation. It is considered a step forward; and I have no doubt it is, so far as the landlords are concerned. But my friend, the professor of logic, says the principle is the same, and only illustrates the English axiom, that "the English are not governed by logic." They would resent the charge of four shillings for the room, and the hotel might be mobbed in consequence of it; but when the charge is divided into two parts, one for matriculation to the hotel, and one for being waited on in it, the British public is perfectly satisfied.

I can recall my surprise when I first heard "Waiter, sir," in the restaurant. I found by the bill of fare that my dinner would cost me exactly three shillings, and found upon coming to pay for it that it had cost me three shillings and three pence; three shillings for the dinner and three pence for the opportunity of eating it. Some say when they are overreached, "It is not the amount I care for, it's the principle of the thing." The poor student says the principle is no consequence to him, while the amount is. In this instance, service at restaurants, say nine pence a day, or five shillings and three pence per week, amounts to twenty-one shillings (the price of a pair of trowsers) a month.

The uninitiated American makes another discovery of the same (voluntary) principle when he finds that the railway servants, from the guard in full uniform down in the most insignificant employee, all tattered and torn, are similarly supported. They have no pay for "voluntary contributions," cultivated to the highest degree of countenance and ubiquity. They are so expert at it that it would be impossible for their left hand to know what their right hand does. For the most paltry attentions you are looked out of countenance and pocket. Persons who have only just enough shillings to take them through (and these include all the Americans who do not smell of old) stubbornly abstain from even so much as catching the guard's eye, lest he be mentioning to ask him the name of the next station. In the United States the railway servants are obliged to answer the reasonable questions of the passengers; and, without further reward than their excellent wages, must look after the multitude of ladies who may and do travel alone in the United States.

PAYING TO PRAY.

When I came to be ogled out of a sixpence by the woman who had furnished me with a seat in the church, I confess I (please do not forget how ignorant I was of English institutions when I arrived in England) was astounded. She watched for me; I caught her eye before I was half way to the door, where she met me with a smile and a courtesy, and with "Ope you 'ad a comfortable seat, sir." In some churches and chapels strangers are enjoined to abstain from giving gratuities to the vergers, and vergers are forbidden to receive any on pain of dismissal. Here and there follows the suggestion, that if the visitor has any voluntary contributions to spare he will find a box to receive them in the vestibule.

You buy a ticket in the theatre, and pay the attendant for the privilege of sitting down, and pay him also for a programme of the performance. In some theatres pennies are given for the "only advice is taken here" as "voluntary contributions."

EXPENSIVE COURTESY.

But my astonishment did not reach its highest pitch until I detested this principle of compulsory voluntaryism standing sentinel behind my chair at the private dinner-table and surrounding me with its protection when I came to leave the house. "Waiter, sir," again it was, or "maid, sir," this time, perhaps, not by word or mouth, but by a multitude of little ways and means which a British servant can penetrate with so much dexterity and suspicion. How loudly a servant can speak without saying anything is known only to those who have played the part of audience to him or—her. Such darting and lurking; such plucking at the forehead; such being everywhere at once, and doing everything and nothing at the same moment; such bustling assiduity, and solicitous proximity, and obsequious adroitness! Every wish is anticipated, every infinitesimal desire is gratified. "Have you got everything, sir?" "Yes, thanks." "Shall I run up and see, sir?" "Is this yours, sir? No, that is not yours." "Shall I help you on with coat, sir?" "Is that your hat, sir?" It is. "It must be brushed." It is brushed. You are shown the door of the house and the cab-door, and you are passed through both with a deferential grace of unmistakable meaning. It means, "we are supported by voluntary contributions." When the poor student first heard the solution of this servantine suavity he was obliged to regret that he could not accept the invitation to dinner of his father's very particular friend "who wished to see him so much." But the note did not read, "As I have to pay a shilling to get to your dinner table, or rather, to get away from it, and as I have not one shilling to spare from my hungry brain, I must, with many regrets, decline your kind invitation."

I commend to the cunning hand which does the cartooning for *Punch* that exquisite tableau—a jaded, heavy-eyed flunkey of a "great house" taking "service" from a poverty-ragged curate, who trudges home on foot through slush and rain because he cannot afford the cab hire and the flunkey hire both.

FINE SENTIMENTS.

Since I wrote the last sentence, I stumbled upon some observations on this topic by an English writer, who tells us that the amount of these "donations to the servants" of your host is "according to the wealth of the donor; but, as a rule, the men-servants in large houses expect gold." After this we should not be surprised to hear that these gratuities are really of great tax upon people's purses, and the question whether to accept an invitation is often decided in the negative by the thought of the amount entailed, not by railway tickets and cabs, but by the men and the maids" who cook your vitals, call you to dinner, and make your bed. From this writer, also, I learn what more than one person freely acknowledged to me, that the exaction is considered a scandal upon the fine old grace of hospitality. Indeed, this, by no means unusual opinion justifies my—I will not say animadversions, because I wish to pass for an amiable philosopher, rather than a choleric satirist. I will not say, then, that my philosophical observations are excusable on the ground that they are shared by my readers. There are houses, I know, in which the guest is wronged, and the servants admonished against this custom, by which the goddess Hospitality is bereaved of her chivalry and charm. You may dine out in Boston, Baltimore, or Chicago, without a penny in your pocket. The clergyman, or author, or anybody else, is the poor that we have always with us, may spend a night in a friend's house without paying the wages of his friend's servant for the time being. The servant and the chairs, and the very wag of the dog's tail.

But perhaps some English reader of mine will exclaim, "How is this? I have traveled in America; and never found any difficulty in getting my fees accepted by the American waiters." Exactly so. I am well aware that if the English institutions of servants' fees is not introduced into America it will not be the fault of English travelers. They are doing their utmost to poison our system with this feature of theirs, for which they receive no thanks from us. They ask a question of a railway employe, and, to the man's amazement, pay him for his answer. I have even known them to offer a half dollar to the proprietor of the hotel in return for his courteous parting recognition, which was quickly transformed into lofty indignation. It is (justly) complained, spendthrift Americans are spoiling the hotel servants of the Continent, it is no less true that the hotel servants of America are in danger of demoralization at the hands of economical Englishmen.

A MARK OF BONDAGE.

Probably, however, the person who puts in this exclamation was not long (or deep) enough in America to observe that what the English servant expects as a right the American servant receives as a gift. The former insists upon it with an insinuative insolence which only he knows how to insinuate; the latter can be brow-beaten with a single look, which he knows very well how so interpret. In England the servant does the brow-beating, in America the served. In America the eye of the waiter cowers; in England the eye of the guest. There is a world of difference here, and an indicative one, as we shall see presently.

To-day I met a recently arrived American gentleman, who tells me that he made some inquiries of a group of workingmen, who, upon his leaving, asked him for money. He says he was so amused to such impertinence that he was surprised into expressing his disgust at it; whereupon the men laughed at his ignorance of the custom of the country. This gentleman says this custom of gratuities fills him with the sense of shame which he sees wanting in those who pursue him with it. He thinks somebody should be ashamed of it, and has concluded to take that duty upon himself. He observes a singular blending of the sneaking and furtive with the insolent and bold in the whole class of laborers, servants and shopkeepers. Then his perplexity with respect to the voluntary contribution amounts to an unhappiness. One half the time he forgets to give it, and the other half he is at a loss to know how much to give. Now he is restrained by delicacy, and now by forgetfulness; and yet no one would ever dream of imputing meanness in this case, or in the case of any American, to a lack of generosity. The Americans, are, I do believe, the most generous and hospitable people in the world, nor will your writer hesitate to add that he came of a pedigree and a section noted for hospitality.

BANISH DELICACY.

I quite appreciate my friend's perplexity. It requires considerable experience to get rid of it. Surely, you think, this man will be offended by the proffered shilling—he is so careful in his attire and so dignified in his bearing. But try him and see your mistake; or evade him and see how expertly he will remind you of your mistake.

So, what with your American delicacy on the subject, and your English lackey's ambiguous deportment on the subject, you are bothered know whether to give or not; and, if you give, whether to give "straight from the shoulder" or crookedly from the small of the back, as if all parties to the custom were ashamed of it. In other places than the churches there are prohibitions on the walls; and in these places your faithful guide expects you to be careful how you do it. Many travelers, I know, make up their minds at last that no personage, however well dressed and stately in bearing, is above the silvery insinuation; and so make no exceptions, from the nobleman's chase butler down to the famished little ragamuffin who shuts you into your cab.

In America you have the consciousness of being the equals of even your own servants. You can leave a friend's house without the fear of being judged by the color of the coin you hand to the butler. An English lady informs me that she can always tell how much her guests have given her servants by the remarks of the latter upon the former: "Nice lady," nice fee. "No lady," no fee.

WHENCE THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference between the two countries in this matter is the difference between the democratic system of wages and the aristocratic system of gratuities. In America, labor is a commodity of merchandise as much as your cotton. It is bought and sold like railway stock or land, and the possessor of it disposes of it. He does not sell himself, but what he can do. In England, labor is only one remove from mediaeval, indeed, they are the same in kind, but very, very, only in degree. The pauper, the beggar and the laborer are three ranks of one class or caste, and all are supported on the same (voluntary) principle. Boots buys his place in the hotel as a mendicant might lease an eligible street corner. In America there is no open and fair contract. If the waiter plays the mendicant you can shame him by asking, "What are your wages?" In England there is an "understanding," hence "consequential claims," bringing endless embarrassments in their train. The waiter may answer that he gets nothing but what he gets from you.

INDICATIVE NAMES.

The very difference in the names given to the serving class is indicative. In America the traveler did not often hear the word "servant" until he reached the section where it meant slave, and where "capital owned labor," which, in the opinion of not a few in both countries, is the only desirable relation between capital and labor. In America the agricultural laborer is a "hired man." In New England the word "servant" never took root, and the word "master" is never heard. The advertisement reads, "Help," "Man," "Girl" or "Boy." Slavery gave a meaning to "master" and "servant" which free laborers detested and resented. It was as much as they could do to perform manual labor on the same continent with slave; to be called by the same name was a degradation to which they would not submit. So "master" and "servant" have come to be hateful words to the workingmen of America.

It is a common remark of foreigners that the servility in dress and address of the working classes of England is nowhere to be seen in America; and the American observes the contrast when he comes to this country. The traveler in the United States misses the costume and the salute; the American traveler in the United Kingdom misses the self respect and manliness. Nor can I see, for the life of me, that this more self-respectful (if you like, self-asserting) spirit produces any more friction than is to be found in this country. Indeed, I believe it can be demonstrated that the two classes of employer and employed get on much more smoothly in America than they do in England. The American workingman thoroughly respects his employer who deserves respect. I never know an exception to the rule. So long as both parties maintain their self-respect, neither will be wanting in respect to the other. The democratic system preserves the workingman's self-respect; the aristocratic system renders self-respect and labor irreconcilable.

LIVING INCOMES.

Inequalities of Preachers' Pay.

Not only is the average pay of clergymen shamefully small, but there are contrasts presented by their respective salaries that are wholly unjustifiable. Of course a man of marked ability will command in the Church, as elsewhere, a better income than one who is greatly his intellectual inferior, but the difference between the salaries of a rector and an assistant minister should not be determined entirely upon this principle. No man should be asked to devote himself to missionary work for less than a living income, however dimly his talents may shine by the side of those of his rector. There is plenty of work which a clergyman of large heart and energetic disposition may accomplish in a most satisfactory manner, even though he be possessed of only moderate mental powers. And surely he is worthy of a fair wage for his labor, which cannot be set down at less than will afford a respectable living to himself and his family. This would seem only the commonest justice. And yet there are many clergymen in this city who, as assistants in large and densely thronged parishes, the duties of which are very heavy, do not receive sufficient income to place them above the charity of their friends. The rectors in these same parishes, however, are paid handsome salaries, and are enabled to live in ease if not in luxury. This is altogether wrong, and sadly at variance with the spirit of Christianity. We would not deny a brilliant pulpit orator and an accomplished scholar a liberal income, but we would have an end to the unchristian and purse-proud spirit which leads so many congregations to bid against one another for the possession of a popular preacher. It is this mania which results in the payment of such large stipends that the churches feel themselves compelled to cut the assistants' pay down to the lowest figure that in their necessity they will accept.

The whole system is so abominable, so inexpressibly mean, that we could welcome almost any change, no matter how radical, that would bring about a reform. Deeply seated in popular favor as is congregational government, great and manifold as are its advantages, we are tempted to advocate such modification as would vest the determination of the salaries to be paid by each church in the governing body of each denomination. This would have the effect of equalizing salaries a little more than is now the case, and of rendering them more proportionate to the work to be performed. It would insure a living income to all ministers and curb the mercenary spirit of many. It would in no way interfere with the congregation's free choice of a pastor, but it would have the effect of strengthening the bonds between them, once they were entered into. The pastor would be less likely to fish for calls in other directions, and more disposed to settle down earnestly to the work before him. Of course, many objections might be urged against such a change, and it is one which is more immediately demanded in the Episcopal Church than in any other; but it offers so many advantages as to be worthy of serious consideration by all the church governing bodies.

The President's Effort for Reform.

From the New York Times.

It is of the utmost importance to the public interest that the President's present efforts for civil service reform should be heartily supported by our best citizens. Congress will meet in a few days, and in that body almost every member feels under obligations to his constituents to present the name of some of them to the President for the new distribution of offices. In fact, so corrupt and unnatural has our whole political system become, that the great influence and weight of a Senator or Representative in his district or State often depends on his division of places among the people who have just the smallest fitness therefor, but who form the political henchmen of their masters or patrons. Each leading politician in Congress has thus his band of feudal followers in his own State. They guard his personal interests while he is absent, and secures his re-election or continued support by his party. He forwards their selfish views, and they aid his ambitious projects. He may himself deplore and object to this vicious and corrupt relation, but he cannot be much better than his constituents, and he fears if he show any sudden virtue that they will cast him aside, and he lose all influence and position. In point of fact, the number of those who are interested in preserving the old state of things is small; the place-hunters are in reality an insignificant population, but they are very noisy, and they "hold the wires" of political manœuvering. They often control the political churches of mediocre men who have not much personal weight with the people.

In the meantime, however, the great public are annoyed and cursed by the system. They cannot get their public work well done. For instance, no machinery of civilization is so important to the comfort of each individual as the speedy, exact and regular forwarding of letters. Half the friction of life is saved by a complete organization for this purpose. Business is expedited; immense trouble and wear and tear are prevented, and the obstacles of space and time diminished by a perfect postal system. What vast convenience, too, there is in a complete custom house machinery! How much is business aided, how many annoyances, expenses and losses are saved. What an oiling it causes of all the wheels of commerce if the work done in the custom-house is done by thoroughly experienced and competent and honest men! Now, let any one compare our bungling, inexact, slow, awkward postal system, even in our large cities, with the English. It is like a comparison of the old fashioned coach journeys with a modern railroad trip. We believe one important element in the enormous accumulation of wealth in Great Britain has been the perfect organization of her postoffice. And as a social convenience, no words can exaggerate its value. So let any one compare American custom houses with European, and note the difference of dispatch, regularity and economy.

A Roman Wedding.

A few days ago Donna Anna Maria Torlonia and Don Emilio Borghese were married in Rome. The lady is daughter and heiress of Prince Torlonia, and the groom is the third son of Prince Borghese by his second wife, Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld. Prince Borghese's first wife was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and sister of Lady Mary Talbot, who married Prince Doria Pamphili. The bride takes her husband an immediate marriage portion of 5,375,000 francs, and the succession to one of the most colossal heritages in Europe, nine-tenths of which is in landed property of rapidly rising value. The ceremony was first civil at the capitol, and then religious at the private chapel of the Torlonias. The bride, who is a little under the average height, is a brunette, with an abundance of rich black hair. She responded to the syndic's questions with a clear, bright, round "Si," which could be heard in every corner of the room, throwing up her head slightly at the same time. Many thousands of francs of charity have been performed on the occasion, and among others 50,000 francs, the united offering of the Princes Borghese and Torlonia, have been sent to the Vicar General for distribution among the poor of the Roman parishes. Among the many valuable wedding presents is a beautiful ebony casket sent to Pius IX by His Holiness Pius IV. It is richly inlaid with silver, and has a small statuette of silver on the lid. It contained a beautiful picture of the Virgin painted on rock crystal; a fan of great value richly carved, and a missal exquisitely bound together with which also was a service of linen damask for six persons. Cardinal Antonelli's present was in the form of a richly-wrought cross of gold.

GIVING A MAN A CHANCE.

A Curious Story of a Ticket-of-Leave Man.

From the New York Evening Post.

A very remarkable and gratifying instance of a man's being morally set on his legs again occurred some years ago in London. A gentleman advertised for a servant. He received a reply. It seemed satisfactory, but he, being very particular, said that he must have a personal interview with the man's last employer. He was then requested to call on a given day at a large, fashionable hotel at the West End of London. He did so, and was received by a person who seemed eminently respectable and gave the candidate for the place a capital character. Thereupon he took him and found the man an admirable servant. After he had been with him for some time the man ushered in one morning a person who said that he wished to see Mr. —— on business.

This individual having entered, waited till the door was carefully closed and then said in a low tone, "I am a detective, sir, and I have called to give you what is, I fear, an unpleasant piece of information. That servant of yours, who showed me in here, is a ticket-of-leave man." "Oh!" replied Mr. ——, "there must be some mistake; I know all about the man." The visitor smiled incredulously. Mr. —— went to the door and summoned his servant. "John, this is a policeman, who says that you're a convict. I tell him that it can't be, for I heard your history from your last place." The man held down his head. "It is too true, sir," he said. Mr. —— was aghast with astonishment. "But how in the world can it be, then, that the gentleman whom I saw at the hotel should have accounted for your life from his own personal knowledge?" "I will explain all that presently, sir," he said, as he looked significantly at the officer, whom Mr. —— then thanked and dismissed. "The truth is," he continued, when the latter had left the room, "I was the person you saw at the hotel." "You!" exclaimed Mr. ——, in astonishment. "Yes, sir, I was utterly desperate. I knew that unless I could get a place I should have to go stealing, and I resolved to make a last effort. I disguised myself with false hair and took the rooms for a couple of nights, where you saw me. Of course it was very wrong of me to deceive you, and the circumstances I was in are the only excuse I can plead. At best, sir, I say only this in extenuation that I have served you honestly and faithfully." Mr. ——, a kind-hearted man, felt heartily sorry for the man. He mentioned his case to a friend who was equally sympathetic, and the end of it was that he was successfully established, by their aid, in a small business, and he has been doing remarkably well. The London "Prisoner's Aid Society" has been doing a great work in the same direction, and though it has no doubt not unfrequently committed the offence of sending some penitent thieves to recommence life on these shores when there was no chance for them in their own country, we can almost forgive this; looking to the noble aim of plucking a soul from the lake of perdition and giving hope where there was none.

What a Lady Thinks of a Silver Wedding.

A lady living in a Rhode Island town tells the public what she knows about "surprise parties" and silver weddings. I have been the unwilling recipient of one of those social nuisances dubbed a silver wedding. Isaac and I knew as well as anybody that we had been married twenty-five years, but we didn't want to celebrate the event, for numerous reasons. We didn't wish to beg for presents. Our house is not large enough to accommodate all we would wish to invite on such an occasion, and we would not bring ourselves to slight any; and not being partial to large parties, judge of our consternation when we were overwhelmed by a mob consisting of some of our own friends, and many who were not our friends, or even our acquaintances. Tom, Dick and Harry, the drunkard, any one who could be induced to sign their name to a paper and pay their money to help buy a tea set, under the promise of coming to our house and having a gay time, just as they would have paid for going to any place of amusement. The presents were very nice indeed, but I shall never use them, and for them we are put under obligations to a class of people whose acquaintance we did not desire. They ransacked the house from garret to cellar, looked into my closets and furnished drawers, and even counted the blankets on my own and my servant's bed, smashed my pet cast, wore holes in my sitting-room carpet by dancing on it, and have made capital for gossip out of my household arrangements generally. They were even people present to whom I was not introduced. We have always been independent; retained our old friends and made few new ones. Now I am expected to call on Mrs. this, that and the other, and to speak to their husbands when I meet them on the streets, for their names are on that paper which accompanied our silver, among the list of donors.

A Social Paragraph.

A lady correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Washington, D. C., says: And yet there is nothing more tame and utterly inane, destitute of all human interest, than "good society." Look at good society at the fashionable watering places and see how, nominally in the pursuit of pleasure, it seems the object in view. It is too aristocratic to dance, to laugh, to talk with animation. It drives, it dresses, it eats, it watches others dancing or enjoying themselves, and despises them for being capable of such unrestrained excitement. All people in the world these immensely rich members of good society are the most to be pitied. They have no human interest whatever. The moderately rich have one object in life, to be, if possible, more apparently rich than they are; but those who have plenty have nothing to do but to take care of their diamonds and laces. And what a care these, especially the first, become to their owners. They must be eternally kept about the person. An owner of diamonds to the amount of thousands never dares trust them off her person. If not worn outwardly the twenty thousand dollar necklace is beneath the waist of the dress, its cutting and setting goading the flesh, a perpetual reminder that "I, the representative of a fortune, am here, wherefore cease to feel my pricks if you dare." The bracelets, when they must not be shown, are clasped on the arms under the sleeves, and the brooches, pendants, rings, and head ornaments are in a muslin bag, depending from the waist. It is a heavy care is it not!

British Capitalists Waking Up

The New York *Bulletin* says: We are glad to observe that the London *Times* is paying close attention to the character of the American mining enterprises which are being foisted upon English investors. We have repeatedly alluded to the fact that mining properties which would not receive a moment's consideration from New York capitalists, are made the basis of companies with large capital, backed with an array of influential names, and introduced to the public with the most extraordinary promises of dividends. It has always seemed anomalous that schemes which could find no support either at San Francisco, or New York or Boston, the centers of American mining enterprise, should be so easily taken up in London, and still more so that these ephemeral investments should be so readily subscribed for by the British public. Americans are not the sort of people to let a twenty-five or fifty per cent. investment pass them; and the fact they are employing their earnings in railroad securities which yield seven to nine per cent. should surely have suggested to our credulous English cousins that we have conceived a very strong opinion that "it is not all gold that glitters."

Taking it Philosophically.

The editor of the LaCrosse *Democrat* thus describes his experiences the evening after election:

About 12 o'clock last night a solitary horseman might have been seen gently meandering up Main street, mounted on a pair of hery, untamed calf-skin boots. The solitary horseman turned up Sixth street, and soon entered his domicile, where the following conversation ensued:

Wife—"Is Greeley elected?"

Solitary Horseman—"No."

Wife—"Is Woodward elected?"

S. H.—"No."

Wife—"Is Dan elected?"

S. H.—"Doubtful."

Wife—"Well, you bad better go to bed."

The solitary horseman alluded to in this touching dialogue was the writer of this article. We took that advice and retired, and the soft morphens took us in their arms and we dreamed that we were a Freestone sidewalk, and that the whole Grant party of the United States were walking over us from head to foot, single file, with spike soles on. They were a longer time passing a given point than any Grant procession we ever saw, but they all got over at last, though it took them nearly all night.

Tubing and Casing.

Trade [MF & Co] Mark

Pascal Iron Works.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

Works: South Fifth and Tasker streets; Office: 209 South Third street, PHILADELPHIA. Office and Warehouse 15 Gold street, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

Tube and Casing,

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,

Tin and Galvanized, from 1-8 inch to 8 inches inside diameter.

Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes,

from 1½ to 10 inches outside diameter, in lengths 10 feet and under, made of best American Charcoal Iron.

Screwing Machines,

and a full assortment of

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS'

TOOLS AND MATERIALS,

Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings.

BRASS AND IRON BODY VALVES AND COCKS,

of all sizes from 1-8 inch to 12 inch.

GAS WORKS, LAMP POSTS, &C.

Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark—the sockets are not. jan22tf.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, DALZELL & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of

(TRADE MARK.)

Lap-Weld

Reg. 1872.

Tubing and Casing,

Tested to 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Also, all sizes of Plain and Galvanized

Wrought Iron Pipe,

From ⅛ to 8 inches inside diameter.

E. W. STRATTON, G. B. MITCHELL,

AGENTS.

OFFICE: 4 Parshall House,

SPRING ST., TITUSVILLE, PA.

may15.

NATIONAL

Tube Works Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

Tubing and Casing.

We would call the particular attention of dealers and producers to this make of Tubing and Casing. One of the important features in the manufacture of our Tubing is that the Lap and the Weld are made perfectly straight, smooth and uniform, thereby giving equal and great strength to the tubing throughout.

Each joint carefully inspected, reamed at end and proved with the sockets on a hydraulic pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch before shipment.

Each length stamped with our trade mark.

DIAMOND "S."

nov17dtf.

Steam Engines.

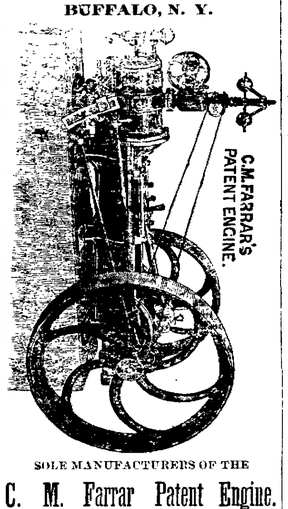
FARRAR & TREFT'S

STEAM ENGINE

—AND—

BOILER WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

C. M. Farrar Patent Engine.

R. C. McPHERSON,

GENERAL AGENT.

Office corner Spring and Washington streets, Emery block,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Branch Office at Parker's Landing.

FRANK M. FARRAR, Agent.

CAUTION:—I caution all parties from manufacturing or using any Steam Engine which is an infringement upon my patents or Engine or designs; also my patent on similar style Engine with valve on top of cylinder, as they will be rigidly protected.

C. M. FARRAR.

je4dtf.

Oil Well Supplies.

BRANCH.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

OFFICE AND STORE 12 DIAMOND AND 27 SPRING STREET.

Warehouse Opposite Old Passenger Depot.

TITUSVILLE.

Having established a depot for our manufactures at this point we invite the attention of the trade to our stock of lap-welded Oil Well

TUBE AND CASING,

BRASS AND IRON BODY

Globe Valves and Cocks,

And a general assortment of Pipe Fittings and Tools. jan10tf.

Surveyors and Gangers.

HOWLAND & SMITH,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

Office over Second National Bank,

Titusville, - - - Penn'a

Having completed the survey and location of the several streets in the city under the authority of the City Council, are now prepared to locate and define the boundaries of any lots therein. Surveys of lots will be made promptly and on reasonable terms. dec16.

Hotels.

C. O. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

Guests will find this paper on file in the Reading Rooms. 4mchdly.

A. TALAMO,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Wall Paper, Sash, Doors and Blinds, French Plated and American Window Glass.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Churches, Public Halls, Parlors, &c., Graining, Lettering, &c.

Cor. Perry and Spring Sts., TITUSVILLE, PA.

Agents for French and Belgian Plate Glass. july1tdtf.

1862. H. L. NUSE & CO. 1862.

The oldest established JEWELRY HOUSE in the Oil Regions.

We have in stock, a fine assortment of

DIAMONDS,

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

OPERA CHAINS, GENTLEMENS' VEST AND NECK-CHAINS, LOCKETS, SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE, GOLD-HEADED CANES.

Music Boxes, Opera Glasses,

SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

No. 20 SPRING STREET, TITUSVILLE, PA. 3feb dtf.

Caps, Capes, Torches

AND

FLAGS OF ALL SIZES,

LANTERNS, LEGGINS,

Badges and Campaign Goods of all kinds. Buy from the manufacturers.

John W. Pittock & Co.

Opp. P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for Circulars. 27aug6d3m.

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions. Messengers on all trains.

Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.

may25tf C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

Steam Engines.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Gibbs, Sterrett & Co., Props.

Titusville, Pa., and Nunda, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,

Iron Founders & Forgers,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

All sizes, both Stationary and Portable.

DRILLING TOOLS,

RIG IRONS,

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

In Iron and Brass. Our own and the

BLY PAT. ADJUSTER

Dealers in

Steam, Gas, and Oil Well Fittings.

Agents for the

EARLE STEAM PUMP.

REPAIRING

OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY DONE.

All Work Warranted.

Manufactory—Monroe and Mechanic streets. Office—62 Monroe streets.

F. H. GIBBS.
WM. B. STERRETT,
A. A. ASPINWALL,
JOHN L. McKINNEY,
R. H. STERRETT,
JOHN W. ALEXANDER.

3oct-dtf

GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO.,

Engines and Boilers.

TRADE MARK

BOUGHTON &

CHANDLER,

GENERAL AGENTS.

OFFICE

No. 9 Chase & Stewart Block.

Lafayette Iron and Brass Works,

Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Globe Valves, Working Barrels, Steam Whistles, Sand Pumps, and

OIL WELL SUPPLIES.

Brewers' and Tanners' Boilers. Particular attention paid to all kinds of

Jobbing and Model Work,

Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD, Proprietor,

Opposite Oil Creek Passenger Depot, Titusville, Pa.

N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass. je12dly.

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the ordinary expenses of the city government for the year ending March 31, A. D. 1873.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Common Council of the city of Titusville, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the following sums be and the same are specifically appropriated to the several objects hereinafter named for the year commencing on the first day of April, A. D. 1872:

Sec. 2. For the Department of Streets, eighteen thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid one thousand five hundred dollars for the salary of the Street Commissioner, and the remainder for the current expenses of the department.

Sec. 3. For the Department of Bridges, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. For the Department of Fire, ten thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid:

For the salary of the Chief Engineer and Fire Marshal, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of two assistants, each two hundred dollars.

For the fire companies of the city, nine hundred dollars, to be distributed as follows, viz.:

Reserve Hook and Ladder Co., two hundred dollars.

Col. Drake Hose Co., two hundred dollars.

City of Titusville Hose Co., two hundred dollars.

Fred Bates Hose Co., two hundred dollars.

Bloss Hose Co., one hundred dollars.

For the purchase of new hose, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The remainder for the current expenses of the department.

Sec. 5. For the Department of Police, five thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid:

For the salary of the Chief of Police, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For the salaries of three policemen, each nine hundred dollars.

For the equipment of the Titusville Fire Police, five hundred and for

FALL AND WINTER, 1872.

We are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STYLE of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOLENS,

Comprising a complete Assortment of

Diagonals and Straight Lines,

(NEW STYLES).

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,

BLACK AND COLORED

GRANITES & TRICOTS,

Fancy Cassimeres,
Striped and Mixed,
Fancy Vestings,
Silk, Woolen and Plush,
Black and Colored
Kerseys and Meltons,

Striped and Mixed Scotch Suitings

ALL COLORS.

Also a full assortment of

NEW STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS.

All of the new styles, French, German, English and Scotch Goods are represented in our stock. These goods we are prepared to make up in the best possible style and guarantee garments made by us both as to QUALITY OF GOODS and STYLE OF CUT.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Has been selected with great care and includes a full assortment of

UNDERWEAR, SILK AND WOOLEN,

ALL STYLES

SHIRTS,	HOSE,	COLLARS,
CUFFS,	TIES,	SCARFS,
GLOVES,	SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.	

We would direct attention to our assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

in which will be found all of the LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES, which we receive as soon as they appear in Eastern cities.

For the benefit of those desiring a PERFECT FIT we have a FRENCH CONFORMATEUR for taking measures, and can furnish any desired style of Hats. Hats shaped and trimmed.

OUR STOCK

is unusually large and we feel confident of showing fine goods at reasonable prices.

Shugert & Starr,

daw

THE ONLY

Strictly Wholesale

GROCERY HOUSE

IN THE OIL REGIONS.

McEowen & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. SPRING & MONROE STS.,

TITUSVILLE, PA.,

CARRY

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF ANY HOUSE

OUTSIDE of PHILADELPHIA

IN THE STATE.

WE SELL NO LIQUORS.

C. G. McEOWEN. H. McEOWEN. C. H. AMES.

Business Locals.

APPLES.—A car load of choice winter and fall Apples at Fibbs Bros.

BIRDSEYE & BASSETT make a specialty of fine Glassware for hotels and restaurants.

LARGE SIZE Wilder safe for sale cheap. Can be seen at Porter, Moreland & Co.'s office, Monroe street. C. A. DURFEY.

STOVE-PIPE retails for ten cents per pound at our store.

DAME, SMITH & CO.

SAUER KRAUT, made by a neighboring farmer, very nice. Try it, you will like it, at Fibbs Bros.

BEST fresh oysters, at lowest prices, at Fibbs Bros., two door west American Hotel, Titusville, Pa.

BEST place in the city to buy fine family groceries, and sold very low at

FIBBS BROS.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs.

GREAT reduction in prices, for cash, at J. H. Whalon's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 82 Spring street.

STOVE-PIPE retails for ten cents per pound at our store.

DAME, SMITH & CO.

POULTRY for the holidays. The finest in the market, at Fibbs Bros.

GERMAN MONEY ORDERS.—On and after Tuesday, October 1st, postal orders can be obtained at the Titusville Postoffice, payable at all points in the German Empire.

BIRDSEYE & BASSETT make specialties of the Fixtures

OYSTERS, oysters, oysters, at Fibbs Bros. Always on hand for wholesale and retail trade. The best brands and lowest prices, at Fibbs Bros., two doors west of American Hotel, Titusville Pa.

C. G. CARR sells the best brands of Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain, &c., at the lowest cash prices, corner Pine and Kerr streets.

J. H. WHALON has received the finest line of boots and shoes to be found in the market.

MINCE MEAT, cranberries, prunells, sweet potatoes, grapes, and everything good for the holidays, at Fibbs Bros.

FRESH Chautauqua county butter and fresh eggs at wholesale and retail. Sold very low at Fibbs Bros.

IF you have a cough or cold try McDonald's Tolu Cough Syrup. Every bottle warranted.

FINE liquors and wine, bottled porter, and Scotch ale of best brands, at Fibbs' Bros., two doors west of the American Hotel.

No charge for delivering and setting up stoves bought of us.

DAME, SMITH & CO.

THE best selected stock of groceries in Titusville at Fibbs Bros.

The Morning Herald.

Monday, November 25, 1872.

Local Brevities.

—The agent for Stanley's book, "How I Found Livingstone," Mr. J. Clowes, is in town. It is an elegant volume of 790 octavo pages.

—Dr. Frank Comer has just returned from a trip to New York, much improved in health and spirits by his few weeks of rest and change of scene. He will at once resume business at his old office, over the Savings Bank.

—Prof. De Bono, with a band of wandering musicians, entertained the guests at the Parshall House, Saturday evening. This is a very superior organization of the kind, and discourses some of the most difficult pieces of classic music with great taste and precision.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls Between the Cars of a Moving Train—Crushed to Death by the Wheels—Coroner's Inquest Postponed Until To-day.

On Saturday evening the public was shocked by the report of another of those terrible fatalities, by which a human being was launched into eternity without a moment's warning. It appears that train No. 6, from Corry, on the Oil City & Allegheny railroad, due at this place at 6:45 a. m., was about an hour late on Saturday evening, and as it was entering the Company's yard at the upper end of the city, it stopped in order to allow a freight train to pass. On starting up, which was done very slowly, in order to avoid accidents, a man, either in the act of getting on or off the train, was observed by one of the brakemen to fall between the cars, in front of the sleeping coach. The alarm was given at once and the train stopped, but when the unfortunate man was reached it was found that he had fallen across the track in such a manner that both trucks of the sleeping coach had passed over his body, the wheels passing from a little above the right hip to a little below the left, crushing it nearly in twain, and killing him almost instantly. He only breathed about three minutes after he was discovered, and was entirely insensible. In addition to the crushing of the body, his right shoulder was broken, probably by the fall. The body was placed on board the train and taken to the station, where it was recognized as being a young man named Philip Brady, a brother of Christopher Brady, proprietor of the Brady House, on Franklin street. Young Brady was about twenty years of age, a butcher by trade, and had formerly worked for several butchers in this town, and always borne an excellent reputation for industrious and sober habits. He had returned from a visit to Buffalo but a short time since, and left this city for St. Petersburg last Tuesday, since which time he had not been heard from.

Coroner Strauss was summoned and impanneled a jury, who examined the remains and adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, in order to take the evidence of the brakeman who saw the accident. The funeral took place from his brother's house yesterday afternoon.

Our Fire Department.

We threw out a hint, the other day, in regard to the defective mode of attacking fires generally adopted by the Fire Department, and suggested that instead of wasting the great bulk of the water on the body of the flame, that the extremities be attacked first, to prevent its spread, and the size of the flame thus be gradually reduced until it was finally extinguished. We were gratified to observe that the advice was not thrown away, and that the Department gave this principle, which is the only correct one, a fair trial at the fire on Franklin street last Friday, which resulted in the most remarkable success. So speedily and effectively, indeed, did they on this occasion bring a large and extremely dangerous and threatening conflagration under control that they elicited the highest praise and commendation from the immense concourse of spectators who were present.

We stated in our previous article that a more willing, more daring, and more energetic body of men cannot be found in any city of its size than what goes to make up the Fire Department of Titusville; but unfortunately there were defects, had very fatal ones, in this as well as in most other Fire Departments, which it only required a little skill, system and more thorough discipline to remedy.

We have been so successful in our first effort at advice that we shall venture a little further; and this time it will be in relation to the length of time generally wasted before the first stream is brought to bear.

As yet we have no Water Works, and consequently no fire plug system. We are therefore dependent upon the Creek, the Mill Race, Church Run, and other bodies of water which have no particular point of choice from which suction may be taken, excepting that suggested by common sense. Then we have street cisterns, which are sometimes full and sometimes dry, and which in most ordinary cases can be pumped dry in a few minutes, and can seldom be relied upon. With these drawbacks, it requires on many occasions a much greater length of hose to reach a fire, than in ordinary cities where Water Works and the fire plug system are fully introduced. This however, is no reason why the city should not be districted off in such a manner that the steamers and Hose Companies will know exactly where to take suction the moment the location of the fire is accurately ascertained. That they are not thoroughly disciplined in this matter is evident to every citizen in the habit of attending fires, and to every member of the Fire Department. For instance, at the late fire on Franklin street, there is a plug attached to one of Blake's powerful steam pumps in the Titusville Manufacturing Company's Works. This pump can be set to work at a moment's notice at any hour of the day or night, and it is capable of doing almost as effective service as any of the steamers. If the first Hose Company passing there had made connection with this plug, a stream could have been brought to bear in five minutes after their arrival. It, however, took twenty minutes for them to consider over the advisability of making use of this plug, although every member of the Department knew of its existence. Again, when an alarm of fire is sounded all the Hose Companies rush precipitately to the fire, instead of to the point where the steamers are to take suction, and not only so, they unreel the hose previous to the arrival of the steamers. The consequence is that the hose becomes entangled and has often to be taken up again, causing great and unnecessary delay. The companies vie with each other in getting the first stream on, and we have heard of one well authenticated instance at the Abbott House fire, where the hose, after being laid, was transposed to another length which did not reach the fire, and the steamer pumped through this for a considerable time before it was discovered. Speed at a fire, when combined with system, is a virtue, but when it merges into indescreet and precipitate haste, it gives rise to confusion and delay. The remedy for all this is extremely simple. All that is necessary is to establish a set of practical rules to guide the Department, and the boys will take pride in carrying them out.

There is another cause of delay at fires, and that is the time consumed in generating steam on the steamers. This is a defect which can be got rid of at very little cost, but it is at present beyond the control of any member of the Department.

HON. CARL SCHURZ will lecture Thanksgiving night, November 28, at the Parshall Opera House, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Subject, "Germany and France."

CITY property for sale by E. T. Hall, No. 100 Spring street. Low prices. Easy terms.

HON. CARL SCHURZ will lecture Thanksgiving night at the Opera House.

BLOWN TO ATOMS!

A NITRO-GLYCERINE HORROR!

Scrubgrass the Scene of It.

Dr. R. A. Wright and Harry J. Wolfe the Victims.

They are Blown to Infinitesimal Atoms

PARTICULARS OF THE SAD AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the Herald.

SCRUBGRASS, November 23.

Another of those horrible nitro-glycerine explosions which, too frequently, afford a theme for comment and reflection throughout the Oil Regions, occurred here at 9.30 this morning, and resulted in the instant death and total physical annihilation of Dr. R. A. Wright and Harry J. Wolfe. Like the long list of similar accidents which has preceded it, the cause is shrouded in a mystery which science cannot fathom, and which, in all human probability, was not even known to the victims of the effect. The preceding and following facts and events so far as I have been able to obtain them are these: Dr. Wright, who for about two years has acted as local agent here of the Roberts Torpedo Company, had occasion this morning to visit the magazine in which he was in the habit of storing the nitro-glycerine which furnishes the explosive power of the torpedoes. This magazine, for such is the name these

HORSES OF DEATH

are dignified with, was a small and unpretentious wooden building, situated at some distance from any dwelling, and upon the flat low land lying contiguous to the Allegheny river. It was erected for the use to which it was appropriated, and is supposed to have contained about three hundred pounds of the explosive compound. As before stated, Dr. Wright had occasion to go down there this morning, it is supposed, for the purpose of preparing a torpedo, and before going invited Mr. Harry J. Wolfe, a young man, and the railroad company's night operator here, to accompany him. Wolfe willingly accepted the invitation, partly, it is believed, out of curiosity to see the magazine, and not unlikely

ANTICIPATING SOME PLEASURE

from the ride. They drove rapidly out of the village, followed by the Doctor's two dogs, and soon got down on the low land, and in the vicinity of the shanty. Here the accurate record of their movements ends, and deductions and inferences from what was seen afterwards must supply the rest of the narrative. The horse was hitched to a tree close at hand, and both men undoubtedly left the sleigh. It is conjectured that both entered the magazine, certainly the Doctor did, and Wolf, if not inside, must have stood close by. They could not have been there but a very few moments when the explosion took place. The report was deadening, and was distinctly heard at Foxburgh, fifteen miles distant. The force of the shock may be appreciated when the effects are told. Where the building stood a large hole was scooped out in the earth, and dirt and stones were snatched out and

HURLED EIGHTY RODS.

Of the building there was left only pieces and those of the smallest possible description. Of the two men there remained nothing, at least nothing discernible, if I except a few shreds of clothing to which were clinging infinitesimal particles of flesh and bones. The direction of the force seems to have been toward the river, and whatever remained of the men was mercifully hid from human eyes, beneath the ice. One dog went with the men; the other had a piece of board driven through him and was found lying dead on the bank. The horse, strange to say, escaped with but the loss of one eye. Immediately following the catastrophe, there was a rush to the scene of it, but nothing could be done save reflect on the sad event which has so mysteriously and effectually removed from our midst two men with whom we have been thrown in daily contact. A feeling of gloom and sorrow has come over the community, and many an eye fills with tears in thinking of this sad reminder of the truth so forcibly brought home, "that in the midst of life we are in death."

Dr. Wright was favorably and widely known throughout the Oil Regions. He was formerly an extensive operator, but meeting with misfortune, engaged in the business which led to his death. He was about forty years old and leaves a wife but no children.

Young Wolfe was nineteen years of age and had resided in the village about a year. He made many friends while here, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

B.

New Periodicals.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION for December has just been laid on our table. This is a grand Christmas number and is full of choice literary matter, elegant illustrations and the latest novelties in every lady's fashions, and should be found on every lady's worktable. Mme. Demorest has, for years, been the acknowledged authority in matters of dress, this side of the Atlantic and her magazine is known from Maine to California, as the best and most reliable of its kind published. Each number contains, in addition to a colored fashion plate and a large double page illustration of the latest styles, about twenty, large four column pages, of choice reading matter and cuts of different articles of the toilet. Each subscriber to the magazine at three dollars per year will receive a pair of fine chromos gratis. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

EVERY SATURDAY for November 30th, contains a continuation of Edmund Yates' story "The Yellow Flag;" "The Duc de St. Simon;" "Sheridan's Critic;" "A Bad Five Minutes in the Alps;" "The King Lear of Russian Steppes;" "The Last Days of the Gaming Tables." Foreign Notes," and "Deliverance"—all selected with the greatest care from the leading English Magazines. For sale at Hurds.

NEW PAPER AT PARKER'S CITY.—The *Daily Transcript* is the name of a new daily paper started at Parker's City by those veteran journalists, Jackson & Johns. The location is a good one for such an enterprise, as the lower Allegheny Oil Field is assuming great importance, and Parker City is located in the centre. In the salutatory we are informed that the *Transcript* will be independent in politics, and shall be devoted to the best local and general interests of Parker and vicinity." The first number gives evidence of a little advertising patronage, and is full of matters of local and general interest, and we congratulate the proprietors on the bright prospect before them.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening at about 10 o'clock an alarm was sounded on the street, caused by the breaking out of a fire in the carpenter shop of Mr. A. Woodward, situated back from Monroe street, between Main and Walnut streets. The shop was quickly burst open and the flames extinguished with pails of water before the arrival of the department, which was promptly on hand. How the fire caught is a mystery, it being in a small pile of shavings on the floor of a room where there has been no fire this fall. It seems that it must have been the work of an incendiary or a case of spontaneous combustion. Damage very slight.

NOTICE.—That on and after December 1, my terms will be strictly cash.

JOHN M. FUNK.

REAL ESTATE for sale by E. T. Hall, 100 Spring street, at low prices.

The Titusville Manufacturing Company and Their Blake Pump.

It must have been noticed by many of our citizens who attended the Franklin street fire last Friday, that the stream which came from the works of the Titusville Manufacturing Company, did splendid execution. The company have a No. 6 Blake patent steam pump attached to their boiler, which can be used at any moment in case of fire. This pump possesses very superior qualities and is considered almost as perfect in its principle and detail of mechanism as any pump in market. It is no new invention, but is an old stand by, has been greatly improved upon of late years, and is now considered thoroughly reliable in every particular. It is manufactured by George F. Blake & Co., and the Titusville Manufacturing Company, of this city, are the sole agents. It took the gold and silver medals at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association in 1865, the first prize gold medeal in 1868 at New Hampshire Mechanics Art Association, also the first premium in Michigan and San Francisco in 1869, and it has taken the first premium in many other places. In fact it is a standard A No. 1 pump in every respect.

The following are a few of the points claimed for it:

That it is positive under any pressure; will run at any speed—slower or faster than any other; will discharge more water than any other pump of same dimensions. The steam part being cast in one piece obviates the trouble arising from leaky steam joints, which are always a source of vexation.

Any part can be disengaged without interfering with another part.

The steam valve is perfectly balanced.

It will start at any point of the stroke, and will discharge the cold water of condensation.

The workmanship and materials are of the very best class, being equal to the best built engines.

It will pump hot, cold, thick, thin, clear or gritty liquid, including the extremes of lager beer "thick mash," at boiling point, or gas tar in mid-winter, the valves being suitably arranged for the work.

The hot water piston (a recent invention), is adjustable to any pressure, without the use of check nuts or wrenches, is perfectly elastic, compensates for wear, and is always tight.

The hand power attachment—the right of which is owned by this firm—is the only one which is recognized as of any practical value.

It furnishes a protection against fire as complete as any agency can make it, particularly where a steam is constantly kept up, as is the case with the Titusville Manufacturing Company. It is useful for almost every business where a pump is required, for feeding boilers, for pumping tanks, for breweries, for mines, for oil pipe companies, for blowing engines, for locomotives, for wrecking purposes, for railroad stations, hotels and private residences; and, in fact, wherever a pump is required, either for air or fluids, the Blake pump stands first in the rank for efficient and reliable service. We understand that the Titusville Manufacturing Company are daily expecting to receive a No. 8 Blake pump, which, with the No. 6 already in use, will form a very powerful protection against fire in the neighborhood. The No. 8 is capable of throwing a steady stream in competition with any of our steamers, and it will be kept constantly at the service of the Fire Department. Our citizens will fully appreciate the enterprise of the Titusville Manufacturing Company in this respect.

River Items.

—Two wells are nearly down, on the Say farm, near Martin's Grove.

—The cold weather of last week filled the Allegheny with floating ice.

—Some of the teamsters are charging ten dollars a trip from St. Petersburgh to Foxburg.

—Captain W. L. Smith, of Petroleum Centre, has a large well on the John Ware farm.

—Mr. Asa Say, of Oil City, has struck a hundred barrel well on the Jamison farm, in Butler county.

—Oil operations at "the front" reported dull. Many of the wells have been stopped for want of fuel.

—The belt is being persued rapidly north eastward, a well will be completed next week on the Young farm east of Jefferson Furnace.

—The night express north ran off the track at Parkers, Thursday, the turn-table switch having been left open. No one was seriously injured.

—J. C. Mead has just struck a good well on the Ward farm. Mr. Mead purchased the portion of this farm upon which his well is located, a few months since.

—Work on the iron bridge at Parker City is progressing favorably. The iron arch of the last span was finished on Saturday, and it is expected that the bridge will be open for travel by the first of December.

—The production of the entire First District, which comprises all the new territory, shows a falling off in production, as compared with the same before the thirty days' suspension, of fully twenty-five per cent., and the epizootic will continue this average.

—Greece City is aspiring to Metropolitan honors. The following item from there appears in a down the river paper: On last Friday evening, before the close of business, a man was knocked down within ten feet of the door of a grocery out of which he had just come, and robbed of $105. The parties are known, but on account of no law depositors they remained all night in town, and escaped next morning with their booty.

—Several new wells are reported for the week. Among these is the well belonging to Messrs. Preston, McKinney & Hall, on Smith farm, Petrolia. This farm is producing from ninety to one hundred barrels per day. Same parties also had the misfortune to strike a dry hole on the McCandless farm, four miles from Butler. Well was drilled to a depth of 1,640 feet and no sand met with.

Neighborhood News.

—Mr. Robert Guyton trapped two very large bears on Solomon creek, in Forest county, one day last week. They weighed upwards of 300 pounds.

—Robert E. O'Brien, a distinguished civil and railway engineer of New York City, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western railway, with headquarters at Meadville.

—The Clarion River Lumbermen's Protective Union will hold a meeting in Clarion on Tuesday, December 3d. The object of the Union is opposition to the Navigation Company, and the repeal of its charter from Raught's Mills to the Allegheny.

—A destructive fire occurred at Sharon on Friday evening, at which the Shenango Flouring Mills, owned by Messrs. Hofers, Kennedy & Co., were entirely destroyed. The property was valued at $20,000, on which there was $13,500 insurance. The proprietors intend rebuilding at once. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are pleased to learn that the present term of this sterling institution is among the most prosperous in its history. A larger number of boarders are in attendance than at any time since the war. Indeed the number is limited only by the capacity to entertain them. Though the winter term will not begin until the 16th of December, there are already nearly twenty applications from new pupils for admission as boarders. Those of our readers who desire admission as boarders must make early application, or they cannot be received.

At the commencement of this term twenty-three teachers were employed. An additional music teacher was engaged a few weeks since, making five teachers in the music department and twenty-four teachers in all. These facts speak volumes in favor of the excellent management and superior facilities of this leading institution of our State for the education of young ladies. If you want a catalogue send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

CHOICE residences for sale by E. T. Hall, 100 Spring street. Easy terms.

The Maiden's Prayer.

Fearful the wintry blast
Sweeps o'er the plain,
Mixed with the chilly wind,
Snow, sleet and rain;
Care-worn and weary one
Breasting the storm,
Far from her home and friends,
Wanderer forlorn.

Youthful and beautiful,
Forth is she hurled,
Angry words cast her out
On the cold world;
Fatherless, motherless,
Homeless, alone,
Who will provide for her
Shelter and home?

"God! in thy mercy list,"
Cries from the heart,
"Crushed, broke and bleeding,
From cruelty's dart.
Wail of thy daughter hear!
Driven from home,
Shield her from vice and crime,
Wanderer alone."

FIGARO.

Buffalo News.

—Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson, of Richardson-McFarland notoriety, is giving dramatic readings through Central New York, and will appear at Buffalo in a few days.

—The Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railway, which has become bankrupt, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Mayville, Chattaugua County, on the morning of December 10th.

—The authorities in order to enforce the ordinance in regard to clearing the snow from sidewalks, a few days ago arrested a number of the principal citizens. They were allowed three hours to comply with the ordinance, and were discharged on payment of costs.

—The lady managers of the Hospital Association will provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the inmates of the General Hospital of Buffalo on Thursday next. It is intended to be strictly confined within sanitary limits, and yet to be made in every possible way an occasion that all may enjoy.

—A Buffalo paper tells a story of a fair stranger arriving in that city a few days ago from Canada, who on being taken to a house of ill fame, was first apprised of its character by the driver. The girl was greatly distressed at the discovery and earnestly entreated the expressman to take her to some respectable place which he did and procured her honest employment.

—The subscription to the Newsboys, Bootblacks, and Poor Children's Fund in Buffalo already amounts to $1,014. A part of it is to be expended in treating this class of juveniles to a Thanksgiving Dinner, and the rest will form the nucleus of a permanent fund for their benefit. The boys receive cards of invitation, and are in high glee of the prospect, and are practicing songs to be sung on the occasion. Ex-President Fillmore and other prominent citizens are to address the urchins, and nobody knows but one of those little urchins, now turning an honest penny, in an humble way, may rise to the highest distinction.

—The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to look after the interests of the Erie canal and recommend to the Board some certain policy to be pursued, have reported as follows:

Resolved, That the policy of this Board of Trade be defined as follows:

1. To complete the Erie and Oswego canals according to the original policy of the amendment to the Constitution of 1853, and carry out the laws enacted for that purpose by removing bench walls and all other obstructions, so as to make the canal full seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany, and complete the double locks as per contract west of Syracuse.

2. To improve the canal from the mouth at Buffalo river to Lower Black Rock, so as to give a sufficient depth and flow of water at all times for all canal purposes.

3. To ask the Legislature to pass the "Funding Bill" recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, in order to put the funds in proper shape to improve the canal and make it practically a free canal, or as nearly so as possible.

The report was ordered printed, and copies sent to the Governor and members elect of the Canal Board. A resolution was also adopted declaring that experiments have proved that steam is practical as an economical motive power, if the canal is made seven feet deep and seventy feet wide the whole length.

The Constitutional Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 22.

Editor Herald:

There are not, as yet, many items of general interest connected with the Convention to send you, and we therefore give only a few jottings by the way.

Yesterday and to-day while resolutions were in order, they came in like an avalanche. It was almost amusing to see members all over the hall with documents pointed toward the chair, where they fell as "thick as leaves in Valembrosa." Material enough was accumulated for a dozen Constitutions. This suggests the two classes of mind desirable in a body like this, and which we observe it possesses, namely: one to propose and another to sift, weigh and decide upon.

To-day there was quite a lively discussion as to adjournments. Some favored long times, others short. If I should gather the various views into few words, it would be that all wanted to work, but some desired to adjourn several weeks, in order to get a "*good ready.*" Others feared that if members went home one would go to his "farm," another to his "merchandise," and another during the prevalence of the epizootic, might want to "drive *a yoke of oxen*," and so the time would be lost. The result was an adjournment to next Monday afternoon, leaving it quite doubtful whether the members would eat Thanksgiving turkey each under his own vine and fig tree, or all of them within sight of the State Capitol.

It is expected the committees will be announced Monday, which will put things in working order. Mr. Buckalew, as already known, fills the seat of a resigned member. He is the champion of "Proportionate Representation," and to-day his work of 300 pages upon that subject has been distributed among the members.

The members from your section, Messrs. Maurer, Church, Miner, Beebe and Dodd are constantly on hand.

As soon the committees and their subjects are announced they will be forwarded by your occasional correspondent. X.

On the Creek.

—A company has been organized at Oil City to manufacture engines, boilers, Innis' patent sucker rods and all oil well supplies. The location selected has a frontage on Seneca street of 316 feet by 175 feet deep, running back to the bank of the creek.

—The Petroleum Center *Record* says: There are a good many rumors afloat relative to the whereabouts of Casey, the murderer of Parker, at Petrolia City, a day or two since. A man who arrived from Brady's Bend, this morning, informs us that Casey was arrested at that place yesterday, and taken to Kittanning and lodged in jail to await trial. Another rumor has it that he was seen at Pioneer yesterday morning, and still another that he is concealed in this place. Other rumors are afloat in regard to his whereabouts at present, but the chances are that he is "in quod" before this time.

Eureka.

Having purchased the stock of groceries, provisions, &c., of C. F. Laurie, 20 Diamond and 17 Pine streets, we most respectfully request a continuance of the patronage extended to him and hope by close attention and honorable transactions to merit the same. We shall at all times have in stock a first-class selection of goods pertaining to this business including a complete assortment of wines and liquors, and will do our utmost to treat all with due respect who favor us with a call to examine our goods. We aim to make quick sales and small profits.

PICKEL & CO.

HON. CARL SCHURZ will lecture Thanksgiving night, November 28, at the Parshall Opera House, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Subject, "Germany and France."

HON. CARL SCHURZ will lecture Thanksgiving night at the Opera House.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Prospective Large Increase in Production—The Development of Turkey Run.

It would appear from present indications that the extent of territory that will be operated next spring will be largely on the increase. The new developments on the different farms east of Turkey Run have opened up such an extensive field that it is becoming of serious moment to the whole oil country whether or not it shall be developed to its full extent. If such is the case we may expect an increase in the daily production of not less than one thousand barrels per day in this district alone, making an aggregate in the Third District of 45,000 barrels. Should other districts be operated in the same manner, the Agency will have a serious difficulty in handling the oil. The question of the hour is whether the Producers shall be confined within certain limits in each district, acting with the instructions of the Council. This becomes a very important question when we come to inquire into the power invested in the Council. It is true that such a course has been recommended but whether Producers as a body will recognize it as being of sufficient importance to give it their serious attention, is another matter. The grave and most important issues involved, cannot but be evident to very many, but there is at all times and in every association a selfishness which urges men to act squarely against their own interests. They cannot bear to see another successful, and themselves laying idle—and what for? Why simply to keep the business within certain limits. They inquire of themselves why they should not reap the benefit as well as another. So it is. All are determined to go ahead and are laboring under the conviction that his particular well will not increase the production to any appreciable extent, and never considering that in the composition of all great things, only the most infinitesimal parts are employed. As the single coral by its own individual efforts would do very little toward building the immense corals, hundreds of fathoms deep, and leagues in length, yet the innumerable millions exert themselves for the accomplishment of one object, the little piles develop into some of the grandest and most complex structures in nature. So with the oil business. One operator may not appear to affect the market, but when there is five or a dozen new wells are struck and the production increased 500 or 600 barrel one district alone, it is time that steps were taken to limit operating. There are not a very considerable number of new wells starting, but there is many being drilled that were commenced before the suspension. Many new wells will be started during the early months of spring, so that unless care is exercised, there will be a serious increase in the month of June, 1873. Operators should remember this, and start wells at such times as will render the production about equal to the demand. In this case there will be no difficulty experienced from low prices, and so much less so since the Agency has taken the matter in hand.—*Progress.*

Pittsburgh Affairs.

OIL SUITS BEGET OIL SUITS.—The litigation springing out of the complications of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, which was a power in the oil market during 1869 promises to be as tedious as the famous chancery suit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. Yesterday Dr. David Hostetter entered new proceedings against Byers & Co., comprising Messrs. Alexander M. Byers, Joseph Fleming, Alexander Nimick and W. K. Nimick, for the recovery of $50,000, in which amount he claims that the defendants are legally and justly indebted to him. The history of this case may be stated briefly: Among the notes issued by the Petroleum Company was one for $50,000, which fell into the hands of the Superior Iron Company. They sued Dr. Hostetter, who was one of the endorsers, and obtained judgment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which at a recent session affirmed the judgment and so Dr. Hostetter was made to pay the $50,000. Byers & Co. were also endorsers, and now Dr. Hostetter sues to recover from them the $50,000. The defendants have been formally notified of the proceedings after the manner proper in such cases.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

ROUSEVILLE Y. M. C. A.—A District Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Rouseville on the 28th and 29th of the present month. The first session will be held in the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock. Interesting topics will be considered, and each will have a hearing upon the Association's work. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come and bring some one with you. Entertainment will be provided for all who come.

J. HOWARD MILLER,
President Y. M. C. A.
S. M. WRIGHT,
M. D. THAYER,
R. SPALSBURG,
Committee on Invitation.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office to Pennsylvania inventors for the week ending October 29, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Hoe, R. P. Buttles, Mansfield.
Glass Dish, J. S. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.
Steam Pump for artesian wells. H. W. Fancett *et. al.* Titusville.
Tubingtongs. G. A. Holden. Ruggville.
Counter twist tube for spinning. B. H. Jenks. Bridesburg.
Operating screw-propeller. Amos Lee, Whitemarsh.
Combined Flating and Sad-iron. A. S. Mann. Pittsburg.
Machine for trussing barrels. John Reid, Allegheny City.
Leather-cutting Tool. John Sweesy, Elizabethville.
Machine for separating coal and slate. H. Bradford, Reading.
Shutter-fastener. H. D. Chance, Llewellyn.
Sickle Grinder. J. G. Fisher, *et al.* Reading.
Process for annealing and hardening metals. J. N. Lauth, Pittsburg.
Roissne.—Safety Derrick Lamp. J. Dillen, Petroleum Centre.

HOW THEY TRAVEL.—Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, the great trotters, have lately returned from California. The following is a description of the car in which they travel:

The exterior resembles somewhat in size and shape the Pullman palace cars, now so common on this road, lacking only the exquisite finish put upon the latter. The interior is divided into seveveral apartments for the use of the horses and the persons who accompany them. Goldsmith Maid and Lucy occupy respective apartments with ample room to turn around in any direction. The sides and ends of their apartments are cushioned to a height sufficient to protect them from receiving any injury from the sudden starting or stopping of the train. The windows of the horse wire screen to keep out flying cinders, and in fact is especially constructed with a view of imparting all the ease and comfort possible to the valuable animals for which it was designed. The car has also convenient apartments for those who accompany the horses, including sleeping berths and all the conveniences needed. The horses will probably remain in the car until the prevailing horse disease has abated.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.—The A. & G. W. people have their hands full of trouble in attempting to prohibit the Allegheny, Youngstown & Painesville road from crossing their line near Warren. The managers of the two lines do not seem to harmonize in their views of their respective obligations and duties in the matter, and as a consequence things have been lively in that "neck of woods" for several days past. A car load of tool boxes, filled with men determined to lay the crossing, came one very dark night, but they were met with sheriffs, constables and policemen, forwarded by the other company, and enjoyed a very lively night skirmishing through the woods. But the Atlantic & Great Western folks have now planted a couple of locomotives on the disputed territory, and there has been a temporary abandonment of the scheme.—*Greenville Argus.*

No charge for delivering and setting up stoves bought of us.

DAME, SMITH & CO.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, BAGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, WHIPS, BELLS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, &c., &c.

This stock comprises everything in the line of Harness Goods, and is fresh and new, and will be sold AT COST for the next 30 days, for Cash only, at the

OLD STAND OF J. R. KRON, PARSHALL BLOCK, WASHINGTON STREET.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to said Kron must call and settle immediately. Statements will be sent through the mail to all such, AND ONCE ONLY. All parties having claims against said Kron will please present their accounts to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted as soon as possible.

no25-6t J. J. MCCRUM, Assignee.

WANTED.

A SEWED BOOT MAKER.

no23-2t C. J. DEVEREUX, 16 Diamond street, Titusville, Pa.

New Advertisements.

TORPEDOES!

The Roberts

Petroleum Torpedo Company.

Office at the Red Planing Mill,

CORNER of PINE AND SECOND STREETS

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Cash Required on Delivery.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Dist.
1. JAMES P. THOMAS—Church Run and Octave Districts.
2. C. A. NIMS—Shunburg, Pleasantville, Pithole, Cash Up and Bear Farm. Office at Pleasantville.
3. THOMAS ROACH—Pioneer, Petroleum Centre to Columbia Farm.
4. JAMES SANDERS—Tarr Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Oleopolis, and Bredesburg. Offices at Tarr Farm and Oil City.
5. E. E. GOODRICH—Franklin, Reno and Bully Hill Districts. Office, new Exchange Bank Building, Franklin.
6. R. W. REDFIELD—Foster Farm, Mount Hope, Coal City, Scrubgrass and Allegheny River to Emlenton. Office, Scrubgrass.
7. GEO. IRWIN, J. W. VINCENT—St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Turkey City and vicinity. Office, St. Petersburg Hotel.
8. F. H. SUPERSON, C. BELERGER—Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg and vicinity. Office, Parker's Landing; residence, Emlenton.
9. LEVI MASON—Bear Creek, Petrolia, Fairview and vicinities. Office, Parker's Landing.
10. J. W. LYONS—Enterprise, Colorado New London Tracts and Clamp Farm.
11. E. C. BEARDSLEY—Tidioute and Pagandas Districts.
F. F. COOK—West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Address Parkersburg, West Virginia.

COW STRAYED.

A NEW MILCH COW

From the premises of Roy, Stone & Co.'s yard, a new Milch Cow, white, with red neck, four years old. A liberal reward will be given for her return. tfnov19

LOST—

On the Plank Road, between Titusville and Pine Creek, on Wednesday last,

A BALE OF TARRED HEMP.

The finder will be rewarded by applying at WICKHAM & CO.'S Hardware Store, Titusville, Pa.

no24-3t

BOROUGH OF TITUSVILLE.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the clearing of snow from sidewalks.

Passed December 12th, 1864.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Titusville:

Section 1. That from and after the publication of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of all owners or occupants of lots or parcels of land fronting upon any of the streets of the borough of Titusville, to clear all snow from the sidewalks in front of their residence and place of business, as soon as practicable after the same may have fallen, and to keep the same cleared from snow thereafter, and all occupiers or occupants of a residence or tenement or places of business as aforesaid shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of

Morning Herald.

All Sorts.

re plenty in Wisconsin.

er pitcher—A fire engine.

oines is now lighted by coal oil gas.

all. Texas, is to have a street rail

ammond frenzy still prevails in Den

weather is "as sweet as a baby's

neat and shrimps are in season in

n.

s is to have a public park of seven

eres.

doctors are beginning to wear dia-

ts are bought by the yard and worn foot.

r ruins have made the Oregon stage ery bad.

hitects of ruin"—Builders of wooden ds.

otel clerks of New York are getting and ball.

were 1,344,160 hogs in Iowa accord ho latest census.

ven days make one week, how many ike one strong?

Indiana poet has been sent to the itiary for horse-stealing.

on oaks are loaded with acorns, and d duck's are after them.

wildest is a terror which keeps in- le little children of Corinne, Utah.

oldest steamer in the world is the ry of Glasgow, launched in 1814.

e are $2,500,000 worth of wild ani- the various American menageries.

estimated that 7,000,000 hogs will be this year in the United States.

r Whitman proposes to read his own n public. It will shake him terribly.

nise a woman tells your fortune with ng, it does not follow that she is a ess.

e Hottentots is what the Louisville r Journal calls the inhabitants of an

tar has sars Hanjo is the veteran in of the Creek Indians. They call him , for short.

ly of Terre Haute has worn the same f shoes for nine years, and they have gged out" yet

Tom Taylor, the English dramatic r, gets a pension of $3,250 on with- ng from the civil service.

at stone seems to be freer from objec- ns as a building material than almost ng else.—*Lowell Courier.*

s Christian Andersen's eyesight is fast him, and his physicians have for- bidden him to write any more.

sh is to have a grand public reception ples upon the occasion of the first rep- tations of his operas "Aida" and Carlos."

here is one comfort left us, anyhow," he Louisville *Courier-Journal.* "We how to beat Grant next time. We'll nate him."

Gretchenhouse, who keeps a sale stable vanesville, advertises "fifteen fine buggy saddle horses for sale, all warranted to the epizootic."

e Cincinnati *Enquirer* spitefully says eastern capitalists govern the country, that is the reason Boston was offered f from the national treasury.

laborer engaged in grading the railroad To'edo unearthed a twenty-dollar gold , and the company got a full quarter nals of grading done gratis by excited sure hunters.

e Toronto *Mail* unfeelingly congratu- the readers of the London *Advertiser* receiving an "improved paper," the er having "peed" its editorial page and to press without it.

Labor at Cornell.

on. Ezra Cornell, writing of the labor em among the students at Ithaca, says University has paid students for their k about $10,000 per annum for the last years, and estimates that they have ed about as much more by employment ained outside of the institution. Mr. well believes that experience demon- tes "that students can apply them- es to physical labor three or four hours y without detriment to their studies." r working students," he adds, "are ak-takers, and they are rarely found ng 'rushers,' or 'dazers.' The difficulty however, to furnish suitable and profit- e employment to all who wish it. "The n and garden has afforded much work; printing office has employment for some enty or more students; we have students carpenter work, stone cutting, masonry rk, painting, etc., but all this is not suffi at for all who apply for work. Our chine shop is more devoted to the labor n educational character.

The Moral of Marbles.

ast Sunday a worthy father of a nu- rous family was taking one of his little es, a child of seven years, to church. On way the little fellow met a playmate, stopped to play marbles. A quarter- hour after, and his father saw him com- g to him bathed in tears.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"Papa, I have lost all my marbles."

"Of course; God punishes you for not ng to church."

"But, papa, neither did Joseph go—and he won."

GEORGE W. BROWNING,

ain and Ornamental Plastering.

ORNICE & CENTRE PIECES

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

ll Orders Promptly Filled.

Workshop and Casting Room in

BASEMENT, 77 SPRING STREET.

lauy2tf.

OR SALE.

FOR WANT OF USE.

A No. 1 Driving Mare, nine years old, will be d, worth the money. Can be seen at Watson's very Stable, on Washington street.

For further particulars, and price inquire at CKERING CHAMBERS & CO.'S Office, Rail- ad, near Washington street, Titusville, Pa.

uly 16tf

OR SALE.

ONE HERRINGS CHAMPION SAFE.

Enquire of

ov7-tf. F. FOWLER, Superintendent.

ARKET PRICE PAID for OIL

BARRELS DELIVERED AT REFINERY

rmerly owned by Hinckley. Parties having l for sale will be liberally dealt with.

R. H. LEE.

Titusville, Sept. 29, 1872.—27dtf

BARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR A WOMAN

With a small capital. The stock and fixtures a Ladies' Furnishing and

FANCY GOODS STORE.

For sale at half their value. Location unsur- passed in the city for the business. For full articulars call on or address

MRS. McCALLA, No. 13 W. Main str., near Franklin, or GEO. W. BOAS, Agent, Cor. Main and Franklin streets. aug25-4t

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific, and West In- dia Mails, for the month of October, 1872.

3d. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION.

3d. Havana.....HAVANA.

3d. Havana and West Indies.....HAVANA

3d. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG

4th. Kingston, Jamaica.....KINGSTON.

5th. Europe via Liverpool.....INMAN

5th. Europe via Southampton and Bre- men.....BREMEN.

5th. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH

8th. Havana and Mexico.....MORGAN

9th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION.

10th. Bermuda.....BERMUDA

10th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG

10th. Havana and West Indies.....HAVANA

10th. South Pacific and Central Amer- ica.....ASPINWALL

12th. German Mail Direct.....BREMEN

12th. Europe via Liverpool.....INMAN

16th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION

17th. Havana and Nassau.....HAVANA

17th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG

19th. Europe via Liverpool.....INMAN

19th. Europe via Southampton and Bre- men.....BREMEN

19th. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH

19th. South Pacific and Central Amer- ica.....ASPINWALL

23d. Brazil, West Indies and Argen- tine.....BRAZILIAN

24d. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION

24th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG

30th. Havana.....HAVANA

30th. German Mail Direct.....BREMEN

30th. Europe via Liverpool.....INMAN

30th. South Pacific and Central Amer- ica.....ASPINWALL

30th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION

30th. German Mail Direct.....BREMEN

31st. Havana and West Indies.....HAVANA

31st. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG

P. H. JONES, Postmaster, New York.

Titusville Manufacturing Company.

TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

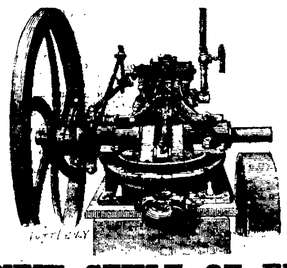
MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools,

AND

Oil Well Supplies, Patent Steel Jars, &c.

BUILDERS OF IRON TANKS AND STILLS.



OUR NEW STYLE OF ENGINE,

Superior to anything in the Market. Agents for the celebrated

BLAKE PUMP, CROCKER CHECK VALVE, BLY ADJUSTER,

GRIFFIN'S WATER PACKER, SNOW'S PATENT PUMP.

DEALERS IN

Tubing, Casing, Gas Pipe, Working Barrels, Valves, Brass and Iron Fittings, Belting, Packing, Sand Pumps and Mill Gearing of Every Description.

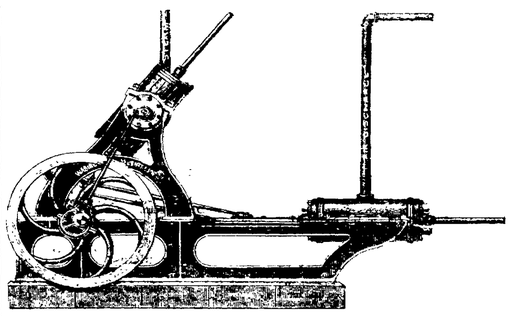
1aug tf.

New Motive Power.

WARING'S AIR COMPRESSOR

TRANSMITTING POWER

BY MEANS OF COMPRESSED AIR.



THIS COMPRESSOR IS ESPECIALY

ADAPTED TO RUNNING OIL WELLS.

The Cost of Pumping Oil Reduced One-half by the Use of Waring's Air Compressor. Address,

WARING & PARKE,

Engineers, 133 Center street, New York, or

C. W. McLEAN,

Parshall House, Titusville, Penn'a.

july26d3m.

THE LIVER

is to the body a filterer of all Food and Fluids passing through the body, separating the Blood, Brain, Nerve, Muscle, Bone and Tissue, making substances from the poisonous bile which a healthy liver carries off through the bowels, kidneys and pores of the system. A healthy liver is the

GOVERNOR

of the body. If the stomach can digest but six ounces of food at each meal, and the liver can take off just that same amount, and we eat twelve ounces at each meal, six of these twelve ounces lay in the stomach, overtaxing and burdening the whole system, the process of putrefaction, fermenting and acidulating till the whole stomach is inflamed, causing

Flatulency, Indigestion, Heart-Burn, Headache and Sick-ness at the Stomach.

The Liver, like all other organs of the body, can do just so much work and no more, consequently the poison is not thoroughly extracted from a part of the food which passes into the blood, which, of course, being poisonous and filled with acids, effects every organ of the body, as the blood nourishes and makes up the brain, nerve and muscles.

Or Cleanser,

acts upon the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys as a gentle stimulant, anti-acid and restorer, strengthening and renewing each organ, making the functions act more in harmony, aided by using one of his

Dandelion and Mandrake Pills!

at bed-time, to be continued for two or more days, as required. They act on the system as oil to a dry and heated steam engine. For lack of oil every bearing and wheel creaks at every revolution, and by letting on too much steam you increase the hazzard and break down the machine. By using a violent cathartic or emetic the stomach is strained and the whole body suffers an injury. My medicines are all gentle, cotten up in scientific principles, stimulating the liver very gently, so that a young child of a year old may take one half a teaspoonful of the Blood Purifier once a day and be cured of the Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Blotches or Pimples or any disease arising from impure blood.

The Dandelion and Mandrake Pills are altogether a new compound medicine, so mild and gentle that a patient taking one at bed-time will have no unpleasant effects from them whatever, they gradually stimulate the liver so that after ten or fifteen pills are taken regularly every night the bowels will move naturally every morning, which is of as much importance to the health of the body as an outlet to an overflowing cistern, or a steam governor to a boiler, or brakes on a train at a given grade. Improper food is one cause of constipation. Fine flour bread and fine up the pipes of the stomach, but coarse and brown clog and impede its working; pork and lard are indigestible and too heating in warm weather.

Nineteen Years of Experience

in dealing out medicines has convinced me that people generally take too strong medicine; therefore I have gotten up my proprietary article in a very mild form using

NO CALOMEL

OR MINERAL SUBSTANCE WHATEVER.

They have been before the public now over ten years with larger increasing sales, and a large number of certificates from men and women testifying to the wonderful virtues produced by using E. K. Thomson's Medical Preparations, sold by druggists generally. All orders attended to promptly at my

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE,

Corners Diamond, Martin and Spring Sts.

Titusville, Pa.

E. K. THOMPSON.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS!

THE HAMMOND FARM

has been laid off in villa lots and streets, including the southern extension of Franklin and Martin streets, making some three or four hundred delightful valley and hilltop lots, which are now offered for sale at prices ranging from $250 to $500 on easy terms. Apply to

C. B. HAMMOND,

Chase & Stewart block, Titusville, Pa.

may15tf.

Z. NEWELL,

Successor to Geo. J. Sherman,

Real Estate Agent,

OFFICE ON SPRING STREET,

Opposite the American Hotel.

TITUSVILLE

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1872.

MAILS ARRIVE.		MAILS CLOSE.	
1:15 pm.	.....	Albany.....	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm.	7:30 pm	Buffalo.....	7:00 am, 10:45 pm, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	2:30 pm	Boston	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Cleveland	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	5:00 pm	Cincinnati	7:00 am, 6:36 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Canada.....	7:00 am, 10:45 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Chicago.....	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Corry.....	7:00 am, 9:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Erie.....	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	3:30 pm	Franklin.....	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	Harrisburg	10:45 am, 8:15 pm
1:15 pm,	.....	Jamestown	9:45 am.
8:15 am,	5:00 pm	Meadville	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	New York	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Oil City.....	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	1:15 pm	Phila*.....	10:45 am, 8:15 pm
8:15 am,	5:00 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am, 6:25 pm
11:00 am,	3:30 pm	Pleasant'v	4:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 pm,	5:00 pm	Parker's L	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
1:15 pm,	.....	Hoobester	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
5:00 pm,	.....	Shamburg	12:15 pm.
11:00 pm,	3:30 pm	Southwest	8:00 am, 4:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	Washingt'n	10:45 am, 8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.	
5:00 pm.....	O. C. & A R R South.	12:15 pm	
1:15 pm.....	O. C. & A R R North.	4:15 pm	
5:00 pm.....	U & T R R.	9:45 am	
5:00 pm.....	Oil City to Pittsburgh	7:00 am	
5:00 pm.....	Oil City to Meadville	12:15 pm	
5:00 pm.....	Oil City to Ashtabula	12:15 pm	
1:15 pm.....	Corry to Erie	7:00 am	
7:30 pm.....	Corry to Meadville	7:00 am	
1:15 pm.....	Corry to Salamanca	9:45 am	
8:15 am.....	Corry to Warren	4:15 pm	
1:15 pm.....	Corry to Buffalo	4:15 pm	

From Diamond, Plum, Titusville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11.30 a m and closes at 1:00 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Lambs, Stewarts Run, Ferry and Scobeld, closes 8:00 a m.; arrives 3:30 p m.

Saturday nights at 6:25 p m via Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The morning mail north and south for papers will close at 6:45 a m.

NOTE.—To find the course of mails to or from any place not mentioned above, or on any other route named, look in the list for the place nearest to, or in the vicinity of the point in question.

OFFICE HOURS.

RAILROAD TIME.

Office will open at 8:15 a m., and close at 8:15 p m. Holders of lock-boxes can have access to them from 7:00 a m. to 8:30 p m. Sundays the office will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENTS.

Rates of Commission Charged for Money Orders.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10.....	5 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20.....	10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30.....	15 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40.....	20 cents.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50.....	25 cents.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10.....	25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20.....	50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30.....	75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40.....	$1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50.....	$1 25.

GERMAN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $5.....	15 cents.
Over $5 and not exceeding $10.....	25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20.....	50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30.....	75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40.....	$1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50.....	$1 25.

NOTE.—No applicant can obtain, in one day, more than three orders payable at the same office and to the same payee. No orders issued after six o'clock P. M.

REGISTERED LETTER FEES.

To any United States Postoffice, 15 cents.

To any Canada Postoffice, 5 cents.

To any Postoffice in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden, 5 cents.

J. H. COGSWELL, P. M.

Railroads.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY R'R

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—NOV. 3, 1872.

Stations.	1st Class. 4	2	10	6	2st Class. 12	20
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
CORRY...DP	6:10	10:35	1:40	5:10	.....	7:50
Summit.....	*6:30	*11:03	*2:57	*5:39	.....	8:30
Spartansbg.	6:40	11:30	12:04	5:49	.....	9:00
Glyndon.....	*6:51	11:41	*2:17	6:00	.....	9:17
Centreville	7:00	11:51	2:26	6:09	.....	9:36
Tryonville...	*7:09	*12:09	*2:34	6:18	.....	*10:10
Myer's Sw.	*7:14	11:50	*2:44	*6:26	.....	10:33
Hydetown..	7:21	12:11	2:47	6:31	.....	10:45
TITUS..AR	7:30	12:20	2:55	6:45	.....	11:10
	DP 7:37	12:40	3:05	7:05	5:50	11:35
Miller Farm	7:57	1:00	3:30	7:25	6:30	12:10
Shaffer.....	8:02	*1:04	*3:35	*7:30	6:47	12:17
Pioneer.....	8:10	1:14	3:47	7:40	7:05	12:32
PETCR..AR	8:17	1:20	3:56	7:50	7:16	12:47
	DP 8:20	1:22	3:57	7:52	7:40	1:00
Columbia...	*8:27	1:30	*4:04	*8:03	8:00	1:10
Tarr Farm..	8:30	1:34	4:07	8:05	8:05	1:20
Rynd Farm..	8:35	1:40	*4:12	8:15	8:15	1:40
Rouseville..	8:41	1:43	4:17	8:22	8:22	2:00
McClintock	8:45	1:48	*4:20	8:26	8:30	*2:05
OILCITY..AR	9:00	2:00	4:30	8:45	9:00	2:30
	DP 9:05	3:30	.....	.....	9:30	3:15
Imperial....	*9:09	*3:35	.....	.....	9:47	*3:30
Rockwood...	9:17	3:43	.....	.....	10:10	*3:35
Walnut Bd..	9:25	3:53	.....	.....	10:32	*3:51
Oleopolis...	9:33	3:59	.....	.....	10:45	4:10
Henry's Bd	9:37	*4:03	.....	.....	10:53	*4:23
Eagle Rock.	9:43	4:07	.....	.....	11:05	*4:30
President...	9:47	*4:11	.....	.....	11:11	4:35
Hunter.....	*10:00	*4:24	.....	.....	11:35	5:02
Tionesta....	10:06	4:32	.....	.....	12:00	5:30
Jamison....	*10:13	*4:36	.....	.....	12:17	*5:38
Dawson.....	*10:17	*4:41	.....	.....	12:26	*5:37
Hickory.....	10:27	4:51	.....	.....	1:10	5:58
Trunkeyville	10:36	4:00	.....	.....	1:30	6:18
TIDIUTA..AR	10:53	4:15	.....	.....	1:54	6:50
	DP 10:55	4:17	.....	.....	2:30	7:00
Magee's....	*11:05	*4:29	.....	.....	2:50	*7:17
Cobham.....	*11:11	*4:35	.....	.....	3:00	*7:28
Thompson's.	*11:20	*4:43	.....	.....	3:09	*7:40
Penn House	*11:26	*4:50	.....	.....	3:35	*7:52
Dunns Eddy	*11:30	*4:53	.....	.....	3:42	*7:57
IRVINE..AR	11:38	5:00	.....	.....	3:55	8:10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN.

An extra train will be run on and after Nov. 7, until further notice, leaving Corry at 6:20 p. m., arriving at Titusville at 8:00 p. m., and goes no farther South.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Stations.	1st Class. 3	3	1	2st Class. 9	19	11
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
IRVINE..DP	.....	11:58	3:50	.....	5:45	7:50
Dunn's Eddy	.....	*12:02	*3:54	.....	*5:00	8:05
Penn House	.....	*12:10	*3:32	.....	*5:05	8:15
Thompson's.	.....	*12:17	*3:40	.....	*5:18	8:22
Cobham.....	.....	*12:23	*3:47	.....	*5:31	8:45
Magee's....	.....	*12:31	*3:53	.....	*5:41	8:55
TIDIUTA..AR	.....	12:43	4:04	.....	7:00	9:15
	DP	12:45	4:05	.....	7:10	9:35
Trunkeyville	.....	1:00	4:18	.....	7:40	10:05
Hickory.....	.....	1:10	*4:30	.....	*7:57	10:27
Dawson.....	.....	*1:19	*4:39	.....	*8:13	10:45
Jamison.....	.....	*1:24	*4:44	.....	*8:25	10:55
Tionesta....	.....	1:30	4:49	.....	8:33	11:16
Hunter.....	.....	*1:37	*4:57	.....	*8:50	11:35
President...	.....	*1:50	*7:09	.....	*9:07	11:58
Eagle Rock.	.....	1:54	7:14	.....	9:14	12:07
Henry's Bd.	.....	*1:59	*7:17	.....	*9:20	12:15
Oleopolis...	.....	2:04	*7:22	.....	9:33	12:35
Walnut Bend	.....	*2:10	*7:29	.....	*9:50	12:47
Rockwood...	.....	12:26	7:38	.....	*10:10	1:03
Imperial....	.....	12:27	7:45	.....	10:28	1:22
OILCITY..AR	.....	2:30	7:50	.....	10:35	1:35
	DP 6:00	3:00	7:55	8:30	11:15	2:00
McClintock	*6:10	*3:11	*8:07	*9:42	*11:30	2:15
Rouseville..	6:13	3:15	8:10	9:46	11:45	2:30
Rynd Farm..	*6:17	3:20	*8:15	9:53	11:55	2:30
Tarr Farm..	6:22	3:23	8:21	10:00	12:10	2:40
Columbia...	*6:25	3:30	8:26	*10:05	12:20	2:45
PETCR..AR	6:30	3:37	8:33	10:13	12:30	2:55
	DP 6:32	3:40	8:37	10:17	12:47	3:05
Pioneer.....	*6:39	3:47	*8:45	*10:25	1:14	3:15
Shaffer.....	*6:47	*3:57	*8:52	*10:36	*1:30	3:33
Miller Farm	6:52	4:03	8:56	10:43	1:45	4:03
TITUSV..AR	7:10	4:25	9:15	11:07	2:20	5:00
	DP 7:20	4:35	9:20	11:10	3:05	.....
Hydetown..	7:40	4:47	9:30	11:21	3:25	.....
Myers' Sw..	7:42	4:50	*9:33	*11:24	3:44	.....
Tryonville..	7:52	5:00	9:43	11:35	4:00	.....
Centreville..	8:01	5:09	9:51	11:51	4:20	.....
Glyndon.....	8:10	5:18	*10:00	*12:01	4:35	.....
Spartansbg.	8:20	5:29	10:11	12:13	5:00	.....
Summit.....	*8:30	*5:39	*10:21	*12:22	5:39	.....
CORRY..AR	8:50	6:00	10:40	12:40	6:30	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN.

An extra passenger train will be run on and after Nov. 7, till further notice, leaving Titusville at 8:10 p. m., making connection with train 3 East on A. & G. W. Railway.

(*) Trains do not stop. (t) Stop on Signal. (§) Stop for meals.

Trains 5 and 6 run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

N. B.—No. 9 runs as Express train between Titusville and Corry.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING-CAR TRAINS.

No. 4—Direct from New York without change.
No. 1—Direct to New York without change.
No. 5—Direct from Pittsburgh without change.
No. 6—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

R. J. LAWRENCE, General Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE DIVISION.

O. C. & A. R. RAILWAY.

18	22	Stations.	17	21
P. M.	A. M.	Leave. Arrive.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00	8:10	UNION CITY.....	12:40	8:45
12:32	7:55	Lakeville.....	11:52	8:00
2:48	9:05	Lincolnville.....	11:40	7:50
2:55	9:22	Riceville.....	11:25	7:32
3:12	9:40	Nobles.....	11:05	7:15
3:30	9:50	Junction.....	10:55	7:00
12:25	10:55	Tryonville.....	10:50	6:55
*3:44	*10:12	Myers' Switch..	*10:35	*6:48
12:40	11:02	Hydetown.....	11:05	6:31
4:05	10:45	AR Titusville.....	10:10	6:05
4:25	11:05	DP Miller Farm.....	9:50	5:32
4:33	11:14	Shaffer.....	9:44	5:25
5:20	12:05	Pioneer.....	9:05	4:40
5:40	12:20	DP Petrolenia Centre.	9:00	4:15
5:50	12:40	Columbia.....	8:47	3:37
6:00	12:50	Tarr Farm.....	8:40	3:15
6:10	1:05	Rynd Farm.....	8:30	2:55
6:20	1:15	Rouseville.....	7:25	2:45
6:25	1:20	McClintock.....	7:20	2:40
6:45	1:35	AR OIL CITY..... DP	7:00	2:20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

(t) Stop on signal. (*) Do not stop.

Trains 17 and 18 run on Sundays between Titusville and Union City.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

FRANKLIN BRANCH R R

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE—June 3, 1872.

TRAIN. No. 42.	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
	8:35 a. m.	9:17 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
48.	10:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
44.	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
50.	4:15 p. m.	5:02 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
46.	9:00 p. m.	9:47 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
TRAIN. No. 47.	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
	6:00 a. m.	8:32 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
41.	8:40 a. m.	9:04 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
49.	9:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
42.	12:35 p. m.	1:50 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
45.	3:30 p. m.	5:05 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 only are first-class trains. No. 47 starts from Water street.

M. F. SWETZER, Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1872.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHWD.	Buff. Express.	Day Express.	Night Express.	O.C. Accom.	Pa'ge Acc.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Titusville.....	12 40	7 37	7 45	3 45	
Farm'n Centre	1 20	8 20	7 52	3 57	.....
Oil City.....	2 15	9 15	8 43	4 20	.....
South Oil City...	2 30	9 27	9 06	4 40	7 15
Franklin.....	2 50	9 55	9 30	5 45	7 43
Foxburg.....	4 23	11 47	12 00m	7 38	9 38
Parker.....	4 45	12 00m	12 20am	7 57	10 0
Brady's Bend....	5 25	1 15pm	1 15	8 30	10 15
Kittanning.....	6 27	2 35	2 10		a m
West Penn Jun.	7 10	3 40	4 15		
Pittsburgh.....	8 30	5 20	6 30		
	p m	p m	p m		
NORTHWD.					
Pittsburgh.....	8 00	3 10	9 30	a m	p m
West Penn Jun.	9 38	2 35	11 34	.....	.....
Kittanning.....	10 20	3 25	12 27am	.....	.....
Brady's Bend....	11 21	4 30	2 00	6 50am	.....
Parker.....	12 00m	5 10	2 55	7 42	6 30
Foxburg.....	12 12pm	5 20	3 10	7 55	6 32
Franklin.....	2 05	7 10	5 07	10 08	8 38
South Oil City...	2 20	7 35	5 35	10 50	9 00
Oil City.....	2 45	7 45	5 45	11 00	.....
Farm'n Centre.	3 37	8 33	6 38	12 30pm	.....
Titusville.....	4 05	9 15	7 10	2 30	.....
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

N. Y. C. RAILROAD.

EASTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

Buffalo.	Albany.	New York.	Boston.
5:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	6:30 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
7:45 a.m.	5:20 p.m.	8:30 p. m.	.....
12:30 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	7:00 a. m.	.....
3:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	7:15 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
6:25 p.m.	6:30 a.m.	11:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
11:30 p.m.	10:05 a.m.	3:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m.

WESTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

New York.	Boston.	Albany.	Buffalo.
2:00 a. m.	5:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
9:00 a. m.	6:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	12:00 a.m.
10:00 a. m.	..... a.m.	2:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
11:00 a. m.	9:00 a.m.	4:50 p.m.	6:20 a.m.
4:00 p. m.	2:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
8:00 p. m.	..... p.m.	1:15 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
11:00 p. m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.

Pullman Drawing Room Cars and Sleeping Cars on all the principal trains.

Trains Sundays. J. TILLINGHAST, General Supt., Albany, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Phila.	Warren.	Corry.	Erie.
Mail.....	11:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:20 pm.	7:35 pm.
Erie Exp'ss.	12:40 pm.	4:34 pm.	6:15 am.	7:45 am.
Warren Accom'd.	7:30 am.	8:55 am.	10:18 am.	
Erie Accommodation.	4:10 pm.	2:35 pm.	4:10 pm.	

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	Erie.	Corry.	Warren.	Phila.
Mail.....	11:35 am.	1:20 pm.	2:30 pm.	6:05 am.
Erie Exp'ss.	9:05 pm.	10:45 pm.	11:56 pm.	3:30 pm.
Warren Accom'd.	5:10 pm.	6:10 pm.	7:30 pm.	
Erie Acc'n.	8:30 am.	10:50 am.	12:20 pm.	

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West, with west bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and West at Corry and Irvineton with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

The Mountain Local Freight East and West carry passengers between Irvineton and Kane.

Elmira Mail and Niagara Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. R. trains, north and south.

Pittsburgh, leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE WEST!

RAILROAD TICKETS

FOR

DETROIT, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, SAN FRANCISCO,

and all points in the west from Buffalo, for sale at

MURRAY & GLOW'S

Insurance office, 4 Parshall block, Titusville, Pa.

9jul y4tf.

H. T. HUNT,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Sucker Rods and Fittings,

PATENT IRON RIM SAND PUMP REELS, BAND AND BULL WHEELS.

TITUSVILLE, - PENN'A.

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers, and to the public generally, that he has received a large and fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at exceedingly low prices.

To